UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/488
S/23056
20 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 73
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

It has been reported to us that Mekorot (the Israeli Water Company currently owned by the Government of Israel) is on the verge of drilling yet another water well in the Bethlehem area, making it the fifth well drilled to satisfy the needs of the residents of West Jerusalem. In the meantime almost no new permits have been granted by the occupying Power, Israel, to Palestinians to drill new wells, especially for irrigation. However, 35 to 40 new wells for Jewish settlers have been drilled in the Gaza Strip and 25 in the West Bank. Israel uses 95.5 per cent of the overall water resources, while the West Bank is limited to 4.5 per cent.

These illegal actions and practices by the occupying Power, Israel, not only have an adverse effect on the mere livelihood of the Palestinians living in the occupied Palestinian territory and the complete destruction of their agricultural economy. They are also in direct violation of a number of international agreements and United Nations resolutions and declarations, among them the declaration on permanent sovereignty over natural resources adopted by the General

Assembly on 14 December 1962 (resolution 1803 (XVII)), as well as Assembly resolutions 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 32/161 of 19 December 1977.

Palestine requests the members of the international community to take concrete action with a view to halting Israel, the occupying Power, from its continued violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 10 August 1949, and henceforth the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 35 and 73, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23057
20 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation regarding Yugoslavia which gives rise to serious concern, creates tension and instability in the region and poses a threat to international peace and security.

I would be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André ERDÖS
Ambassador

91-31078 2593i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23058
20 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has extended non-reimbursable assistance to the States that have suffered loss as a result of the Gulf crisis since the beginning of the crisis. The amount is $US 4,696 million, broken down as follows:

Egypt:	1 786.8	$US million
Syria:	1 050	$US million
Djibouti:	13.33	$US million
Somalia:	33.33	$US million
Lebanon:	93.33	$US million
Turkey:	1 160	$US million, in the form of petroleum
Morocco:	590	$US million, including petroleum to a value of $US 90 million
Pakistan:	70	$US million, in the form of petroleum
Bangladesh:	8	$US million

The above is in addition to donations from other international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and others to which the Kingdom contributes.

I am confident that this assistance has helped to alleviate the major economic problems faced by some of the countries affected by the Gulf crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad H. Mirdass AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/487
S/23059
20 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia issued on 19 September 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration on Yugoslavia issued on 19 September 1991 by the European Community

The European Community and its member States remain committed to a successful outcome of the conference on Yugoslavia. They call on all Yugoslav parties to share this commitment with them. They acknowledge Lord Carrington's invaluable contribution both in chairing the conference and in bringing about a new cease-fire agreement.

The Community and its member States have long recognized that a new situation exists in Yugoslavia. They consider it self-evident that this calls for new relationships and structures. They reiterate that it is entirely up to all people living in Yugoslavia to determine their own future. The Community and its member States will accept any outcome that is the result of negotiations conducted in good faith.

It is the fervent hope of the Community and its member States that any negotiated settlement will be of a comprehensive nature and will contribute to the security and prosperity of all peoples of the Balkans and of Europe as a whole.

The Community and its member States wish to reiterate once again the basic principles they have subscribed to from the very beginning:

(a) The unacceptability of the use of force;

(b) The unacceptability of any change of borders by force which they are determined not to recognize;

(c) Respect for the rights of all who live in Yugoslavia, including minorities;

(d) The need to take account of all legitimate concerns and aspirations.

The Community and its member States welcome the cease-fire agreement concluded at Igalo in the presence of Lord Carrington on 17 September 1991. They have taken note, however, of the joint statement by Lord Carrington and the Presidents of Croatia and Serbia and the Minister of National Defence to the effect that the Igalo agreement constituted the last chance for a de-escalation and a cessation of actual warfare, without which there could be no meaningful negotiation on the future of the peoples concerned.

The Community and its member States call on all parties concerned to refrain from any political or military action that might undermine the conference on Yugoslavia. The continuing violence in particular puts the continuation of the conference at risk.

The Community and its member States regret that the European Community monitor mission is no longer able to perform its task in full. They therefore welcome that the Western European Union explores ways in which the activities of the monitors could be supported so as to make their work a more effective contribution to the peace-keeping effort. It is their understanding that no military intervention is contemplated and that, before a reinforced monitor mission were established, a cease-fire would have to be agreed with the prospect of holding and that all Yugoslav parties would have expressed their agreement.

The Community and its member States would wish to have the opportunity to examine and endorse the conclusions of the study. They also intend to seek the support of the nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, through the United Nations Security Council, the international community as a whole.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23060
20 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at their ministerial meeting held at Brussels on 19 September 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

1. The European Community and its member States remain committed to a successful outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia. They call on all Yugoslav parties to share this commitment with them. They acknowledge Lord Carrington's invaluable contribution both in chairing the Conference and in bringing about a new cease-fire agreement.

2. The Community and its member States have long recognized that a new situation exists in Yugoslavia. They consider it self-evident that this calls for new relationships and structures. They reiterate that it is entirely up to all people living in Yugoslavia to determine their own future. The Community and its member States will accept any outcome that is the result of negotiations conducted in good faith.

It is the fervent hope of the Community and its member States that any negotiated settlement will be of a comprehensive nature and will contribute to the security and prosperity of all peoples of the Balkans and of Europe as a whole.

3. The Community and its member States wish to reiterate once again the basic principles they have subscribed to from the very beginning:

- The unacceptability of the use of force;

- The unacceptability of any change of borders by force which they are determined not to recognize;

- Respect for the rights of all who live in Yugoslavia, including minorities;

- The need to take account of all legitimate concerns and aspirations.

4. The Community and its member States welcome the cease-fire agreement concluded at Igalo in the presence of Lord Carrington on 17 September 1991. They have taken note, however, of the joint statement by Lord Carrington and the Presidents of Croatia and Serbia and the Minister of National Defence to the effect that the Igalo agreement constituted the last chance for a de-escalation and a cessation of actual warfare, without which there could be no meaningful negotiation on the future of the peoples concerned.

5. The Community and its member States call on all parties concerned to refrain from any political or military action which might undermine the Conference on Yugoslavia. The continuing violence in particular puts the continuation of the Conference at risk.

6. The Community and its member States regret that the EC monitor mission is no longer able to perform its task in full. They therefore welcome that the WEU explores ways in which the activities of the monitors could be supported

so as to make their work a more effective contribution to the peace-keeping effort. It is their understanding that no military intervention is contemplated and that, before a reinforced monitor mission were established, a cease-fire would have to be agreed with a prospect of holding and that all Yugoslav parties would have expressed their agreement.

7. The Community and its member States would wish to have the opportunity to examine and endorse the conclusions of the study. They also intend to seek the support of the nations of the CSCE and, through the United Nations Security Council, the international community as a whole.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23060*
23 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at their ministerial meeting held at Brussels on 19 September 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex*

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States on 19 September 1991

1. The European Community and its member States remain committed to a successful outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia. They call on all Yugoslav parties to share this commitment with them. They acknowledge Lord Carrington's invaluable contribution both in chairing the Conference and in bringing about a new cease-fire agreement.

2. The Community and its member States have long recognized that a new situation exists in Yugoslavia. They consider it self-evident that this calls for new relationships and structures. They reiterate that it is entirely up to all people living in Yugoslavia to determine their own future. The Community and its member States will accept any outcome that is the result of negotiations conducted in good faith.

It is the fervent hope of the Community and its member States that any negotiated settlement will be of a comprehensive nature and will contribute to the security and prosperity of all peoples of the Balkans and of Europe as a whole.

3. The Community and its member States wish to reiterate once again the basic principles they have subscribed to from the very beginning:

- The unacceptability of the use of force;

- The unacceptability of any change of borders by force which they are determined not to recognize;

- Respect for the rights of all who live in Yugoslavia, including minorities;

- The need to take account of all legitimate concerns and aspirations.

4. The Community and its member States welcome the cease-fire agreement concluded at Igalo in the presence of Lord Carrington on 17 September 1991. They have taken note, however, of the joint statement by Lord Carrington and the Presidents of Croatia and Serbia and the Minister of National Defence to the effect that the Igalo agreement constituted the last chance for a de-escalation and a cessation of actual warfare, without which there could be no meaningful negotiation on the future of the peoples concerned.

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* Also contained in the annex to document S/23059.

5. The Community and its member States call on all parties concerned to refrain from any political or military action that might undermine the Conference on Yugoslavia. The continuing violence in particular puts the continuation of the Conference at risk.

6. The Community and its member States regret that the European Community monitor mission is no longer able to perform its task in full. They therefore welcome that the Western European Union explores ways in which the activities of the monitors could be supported so as to make their work a more effective contribution to the peace-keeping effort. It is their understanding that no military intervention is contemplated and that, before a reinforced monitor mission were established, a cease-fire would have to be agreed with the prospect of holding and that all Yugoslav parties would have expressed their agreement.

7. The Community and its member States would wish to have the opportunity to examine and endorse the conclusions of the study. They also intend to seek the support of the nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, through the United Nations Security Council, the international community as a whole.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23061
20 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft are continuing their violations of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. On 18/19 September 1991, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation by 22 sorties flown by 11 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 650 to 850 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 5,000 metres.

2. The United States flights centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Rawanduz.

3. At 1330 hours on 18 September, one F-16 formation overflew the Firnas airport at a low altitude and at high speed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23062
22 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to inform you that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has expended the sum of 362,102,184 Saudi Arabian riyals (SRls), which is equivalent to $US 96,650,580, on the camp for Iraqi refugees at Rafha' to cover the costs of subsistence, clothing and camp equipment. It has also expended the sum of SRls 469,010,252, which is equivalent to $US 125,069,930, on the Artawiyah camp for prisoners to cover the costs of subsistence, clothing, furnishings and camp equipment. This is a contribution by the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to help the Iraqis to cope with the difficulties they are enduring.

I should be extremely grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed H. Mirdass AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/489
S/23063
23 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, concerning Indonesia's recognition of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Indonesia's recognition of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania

The following is the press release issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, dated 16 September 1991, on the recognition of the independence of the three Baltic States:

> The Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Jakarta that, on 16 September 1991, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has accorded recognition of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania.
>
> This was conveyed by a communication from Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to Foreign Minister Lennard Meri of Estonia, Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans of Latvia and Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas of Lithuania and sent through Indonesia's Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
>
> In his letter, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia, expressed the hope that friendly relations and cooperation can be developed for the mutual benefit of our peoples and countries.
>
> Indonesia's Foreign Minister also extended Indonesia's support for the application of the three Baltic States to become members of the United Nations.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/23064
24 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In follow-up to our meeting yesterday and on instructions from my Government, I take pleasure in informing you that the Iraqi Government consents to the use of helicopters by the United Nations inspection team for the purpose of carrying out the tasks entrusted to it under resolution 687 and other relevant resolutions, solely with a view to achieving the objectives set out in the above-mentioned resolutions and in accordance with the modalities to be agreed upon jointly by the Chairman of the Special Commission, Mr. Ekeus, and the Iraqi side. It will then be possible for the helicopters in question to enter Iraqi airspace and be received by the competent Iraqi authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-31318 2597i (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23065
24 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the Iraqi Government's protest at the actions of the nuclear inspection team currently in Baghdad, led by Mr. David Kay, which has exceeded its original mandate by photocopying the personal files of industrial and metallurgical personnel, including scientists and researchers. That activity is not within the team's competence and, moreover, endangers the security of the personnel concerned and their families, since the files in question contain details concerning their private lives, as well as their private addresses and other data entirely unrelated to section C of resolution 687. These actions by Mr. Kay and his insistence on remaining inside the building where the personal files of the personnel and researchers concerned are located, as well as Mr. Kay's refusal to return the photocopies of the personal files that he made improperly, are indicative of a form of conduct that appears to be motivated by goals other than those of the United Nations and of the resolutions of the Security Council - a form of conduct that is an obstacle to the implementation of the above resolution and is prejudicial to the cooperative relationship established in recent months between other United Nations inspection teams and the competent Iraqi authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-31324 2676e (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/494
S/23066
24 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 24
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to kindly circulate the Final Communiqué of the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, held in Pattaya from 26 to 29 August 1991, as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 24, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) NORODOM SIHANOUX
President of the Supreme
National Council of Cambodia

ANNEX

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CAMBODIA

I. The Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia held its meeting in Pattaya (Thailand) from 26 to 29 August 1991 under the very high chairmanship of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC. The Representatives of the two Co-Chairmen of the PICC and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations were also present as observers.

The Supreme National Council unanimously agreed on the following:

1. **On the control of the cease-fire and cessation of foreign military assistance**

H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC, sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a letter dated 26 August 1991 which reads inter alia: "The SNC of Cambodia, anxious to ensure that the Council's decision on the cessation of hostilities and of foreign military aids be fully implemented by all parties to the conflict and to speed up the UN peace process, earnestly request that Your Excellency be kind enough to do all the necessary to have at least 200 UN personnel sent to Cambodia as "observers" in September 1991 in order to assist the SNC in controlling the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military assistance, as a first step within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement."

2. **On the arrangements of all forces of the Cambodian parties**

Upon the proposal of H.E. Mr. JEAN DAVID LEVITTE, Representative of France and Co-Chairman of the PICC:

- All forces of all Cambodian parties shall be reduced by 70 per cent. Arms, ammunition and equipments of these forces shall be reduced by 70 per cent as well.

- The remaining 30 per cent of these forces will be regrouped and relocated to specifically designated cantonment areas under the supervision of UNTAC. While these forces are in the cantonments, their arms, ammunition and equipments will be stored on site under UNTAC supervision. These remaining arms, ammunition and equipments should not be allowed out of cantonment areas.

3. **On the relationship between the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the SNC**

The Supreme National Council (SNC) will offer advice to UNTAC, which will comply with this advice provided there is a consensus among the members of the SNC and provided this advice is consistent with the objectives of the Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement. The Secretary-General's Special Representative will determine whether such advice is consistent with this Agreement.

If there is no consensus on any given matter among the members of the SNC, H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC should make every endeavour to reach a consensus on such a matter. In case it is still unattainable, H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC, shall be entitled to make the final decision, taking fully into account views expressed in the SNC.

This mechanism will be used to resolve all issues relating to the implementation of this Agreement which may arise between the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the SNC.

4. **On the political system**

- In the future, Cambodia will adopt a system of liberal democracy and multi-party. Each Cambodian citizen will enjoy the right to association and to form political parties.

- In order to be able to take part in the elections, each political party should have at least 5,000 members.

5. **On human rights and principles for a new constitution for Cambodia**

- The sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (2) of article 15 of Part III of the 26 November 1990 Draft Agreements reads as follows: "The other Signatories to this Agreement undertake to promote and encourage respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia as embodied in the relevant international instruments and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly in order, in particular, to prevent the recurrence of human rights abuses."

- The paragraph 2 of Annex 5 of the 26 November 1990 Draft Agreements reads as follows: "Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights. Therefore, the constitution will contain a declaration of fundamental rights, including the rights to life, personal liberty, security, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, assembly and association (including political parties and trade unions), due process and equality before the law, protection from arbitrary deprivation of property or deprivation of private property without just compensation, and freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination. It will prohibit the retroactive application of criminal law. The declaration will be consistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments. Aggrieved individuals will be entitled to have the courts adjudicate and enforce these rights."

3. **On the question of rehabilitation and reconstruction**

The SNC requested H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC, to address a letter to the UN Secretary-General. The letter, dated 29 August 1991, reads inter alia:

"The SNC agreed to request Your Excellency to kindly consider the provision of assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia at the earliest possible date. This UN assistance is urgently required for the repairs and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, airport facilities, port facilities and railway lines."

7. The SNC agreed to issue the passport of the SNC. The modalities will be determined by the Secretariat.

II. The Supreme National Council of Cambodia expressed its warmest thanks to His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen of the Kingdom of Thailand, H.E. Mr. ANAND PANYARACHUN, Prime Minister of the Royal Thai Government and all other Thai officials without whose generous assistance and hospitality this SNC meeting could not have been crowned with this success. The Cambodian nation and people remain profoundly indebted to the Kingdom of Thailand for her generosity, compassion and tremendous efforts she has made for the Cambodian national cause.

III. The SNC expressed deep appreciation and gratitude to all friendly countries and Governments the world over for their efforts in the search of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

IV. The SNC addressed its gratitude to the UN Secretary-General for sending a survey team to Cambodia in reply to the letter of 16 July 1991 of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of the SNC, and to the two Co-Chairmen of the PICC as well as to their Representatives for their cooperation.

V. The SNC also expressed its gratitude to H.E. Mr. RAFEEUDDIN AHMED, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, H.E. Mr. JEAN DAVID LEVITTE, H.E. Mr. S. WIRYONO, Representatives of the Co-Chairmen of the PICC, and their collaborators for their assistance.

VI. The SNC expressed its gratitude to the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council for the time and efforts they have been devoting to finding at an early date a lasting comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Done in Pattaya, Thailand, 29 August 1991

- President of the SNC:

H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

- Members of the SNC:

H.E. Mr. DITH MUNTY

H.E. Mr. HOR NAMHONG

H.E. Mr. HUN SEN

H.E. Mr. IENG MOULY

H.E. Mr. IM CHHUN LIM

H.E. Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN

H.R.H. Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH

H.E. Mr. SIN SEN

H.E. Mr. SON SANN

H.E. Mr. SON SEN

H.E. Mr. TEA BANH

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23067
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Austria, Belgium, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia has welcomed the convening of a Security Council meeting through a letter conveyed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/23069),

Having heard the statement by the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region, in particular in the border areas of neighbouring countries,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, through, inter alia, the implementation of a cease-fire including the sending of observers, the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, and the suspension of the delivery of all weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia,

Recalling the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in this context, noting the Declaration of 3 September 1991 of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that no territorial gains or changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are acceptable,

Noting also the agreement for a cease-fire concluded on 17 September 1991 in Igalo, and also that signed on 22 September 1991,

Alarmed by the violations of the cease-fire and the continuation of the fighting,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of Austria (S/23052),

Taking note also of the letters dated 19 September 1991 and 20 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from respectively the Permanent Representative of Canada (S/23053) and the Permanent Representative of Hungary (S/23057),

Take note also of the letters dated 5 July 1991 (S/22775), 12 July 1991 (S/22785), 22 July 1991 (S/22834), 6 August 1991 (S/22898), 7 August 1991 (S/22902), 7 August 1991 (S/22903), 21 August 1991 (S/22975), 29 August 1991 (S/22991), 4 September 1991 (S/23010), 19 September 1991 (S/23047), 20 September 1991 (S/23059) and 20 September 1991 (S/23060), from respectively the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Austria, and the Permanent Representative of Australia,

1. Expresses its full support for the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia undertaken under the auspices of the member States of the European Community with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe consistent with the principles of that Conference;

2. Supports fully all arrangements and measures resulting from such collective efforts as those described above, in particular of assistance and support to the cease-fire observers, to consolidate an effective end to hostilities in Yugoslavia and the smooth functioning of the process instituted within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

3. Invites to this end the Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the efforts referred to above, and to report as soon as possible to the Security Council;

4. Strongly urges all parties to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreements of 17 September 1991 and 22 September 1991;

5. Appeals urgently to and encourages all parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;

6. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Yugoslavia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until the Security Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary-General and the Government of Yugoslavia;

7. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all Yugoslavs to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23068
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your note No. SCPC/7/91 (5) dated 19 August 1991 concerning Security Council resolution 706 (1991) on permission for the sale and import of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products during a period of six months from the date of the above-mentioned resolution, on instructions from my Government I am pleased to inform you that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has taken note of the resolution and, as usual, will spare no effort in cooperating with international legitimacy. I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed H. Mirdass AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-31427 2600i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23069
25 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations I have the honour to inform you that my Government welcomes the decision that has been taken, at the initiative of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to call a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in Yugoslavia.

The Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, H.E. Mr. Budimir Loncar, wishes himself to participate in that meeting and would be grateful if the Council could agree to that.

I am hopeful that the Security Council will be able to adopt a resolution at that meeting which would contribute to the current efforts to bring peace to all Yugoslavs.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter to be circulated to all members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Yugoslavia to the United Nations

91-31534 2678e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23070
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS

I have transmitted your letter of 24 September 1991, circulated in document S/23064, to the Security Council.

The Council notes the terms of this letter concerning the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions, and considers that they constitute acceptance by Iraq without reservation of resolution 707 (1991) and that the Iraqi Government is thus giving its unconditional consent to the use by the Special Commission of its own aircraft.

Accordingly, the Special Commission intends to avail itself of this possibility without delay with a view to proceeding with the inspection programme that it has established.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23071
25 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to attach a statement from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, Senator the Honourable Gareth Evans, on the situation in Yugoslavia, which is currently before the Security Council. I would be grateful if you could circulate this communication as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter WILENSKI

Annex

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, Senator the Hon. Gareth Evans, on the situation in Yugoslavia

The Australian Government and people have been following the situation in Yugoslavia with great concern. While distant geographically from Yugoslavia, Australia has a particular affinity with Yugoslavia and its people - we are fortunate to have a large community of some 250,000 citizens of Yugoslav origin. The Australian Government is therefore committed to do all that it can to assist efforts under way to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Yugoslavia.

Our concerns are for the welfare of all the people of Yugoslavia. The Australian Government recognizes that there are important issues to be resolved about the future shape of Yugoslavia's republics, and in particular about the position of minorities within the republics. These are matters invested with profound emotional significance; they are legally complex and politically problematical. But there can be no justification for resorting to force to settle these issues.

The Australian Government has been following with great interest and sympathy the efforts by the member States of the European Community, the Western European Union and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia and is encouraged by the news that the current cease-fire seems to be holding. I commend EC Foreign Ministers who, under the able guidance of the Netherlands Foreign Minister Van Den Broek, have worked and continue to work tirelessly to bring about a peaceful solution in Yugoslavia. I also pay a special tribute to the efforts of Lord Carrington, who has been instrumental in securing the current cease-fire.

The Australian Government lends its full support to the continued efforts of the EC, CSCE and WEU. We urge those within Yugoslavia who bear the responsibility of leadership to spare their people further suffering.

We also believe that the time has now come for the international community as a whole to reinforce the European efforts through the United Nations. My Prime Minister wrote to the United Nations Secretary-General on 19 September asking that he lend the authority of his own office to the search for a resolution to the problems of Yugoslavia and suggesting that the Security Council should, as it is doing now, consider the situation as a matter of urgency.

There has been some questioning as to whether the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, has the authority to consider the situation in Yugoslavia. Allow me to set out briefly why the Australian Government believes that the situation in Yugoslavia represents a threat to international

peace and security in the region justifying, and indeed - in terms of the Charter - requiring United Nations involvement.

First, there can be no doubt that continued fighting in Yugoslavia poses a threat to the security of Yugoslavia's neighbours. Tensions are high throughout the area. While we fervently hope that the current truce will continue, we cannot ignore actions which were taken, such as the blockading of Croatian ports and the cutting of the oil pipeline which also supplies Hungary, nor the concerns already expressed by neighbouring countries about unauthorized military overflights of their territory.

In addition, numbers of refugees fleeing the conflict have already crossed international borders. The threat of further outflows on a massive scale is of major concern, first to Yugoslavia's neighbours and second to other countries which may be called on to receive the refugees.

In short, the implications of the crisis in Yugoslavia are so clear and so fundamentally important that they demand the immediate attention of the Security Council in fulfilment of its Charter obligations for the maintenance of international peace and security. While it might be simpler for the international community to ignore the wider ramifications of the situation in Yugoslavia, it would in our view be short-sighted and very much against the interests of the Yugoslav people themselves.

Questions have also been raised as to what the United Nations can do that the Europeans cannot. As a first step, the Security Council can throw the full moral and political authority of the international community behind the European efforts to secure peace in Yugoslavia. The Security Council can reinforce the call for a durable cease-fire and for a negotiated outcome to the situation in Yugoslavia.

The United Nations can also play a more direct role in supporting the European efforts by engaging the parties in dialogue. The Australian Government particularly welcomes the Security Council's invitation in the draft resolution before it (S/23067) to the United Nations Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay in cooperation with all parties concerned and to report back to the Security Council. The Secretary-General's well-known negotiating skills, his patience and his perseverance equip him to play a key role in resolving the crisis in Yugoslavia.

The Australian Government also welcomes the Security Council's intention in the draft resolution before it to impose a general and complete arms embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until peace and stability have been established. The Australian Government has already agreed not to approve any arms sales to Yugoslavia while the fighting continues.

Finally, the Australian Government believes that the Security Council should stand ready to consider further measures under its Charter competences should the situation in Yugoslavia deteriorate further or otherwise require it.

The United Nations has only recently emerged from the paralysis of the cold war years. In the past 18 months, the Security Council has played a crucial role in resolving previously intractable problems, such as the situation in Cambodia. It has also demonstrated a new-found ability to fulfil its Charter functions in its action to reverse Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. The Australian Government has been heartened by the revitalization of the Security Council and encouraged by the forthright and active stance it has adopted on current international and regional troublespots. This is precisely the role that the Charter founders envisaged for the Council.

The Australian Government therefore appeals to the Council to address the situation in Yugoslavia with the same imagination and commitment and work together with the EC member States and the Government and people of Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution to the situation in Yugoslavia.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23072
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters concerning Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, I have the honour to inform you that on 23 and 25 August 1991, the Iranian side bombarded the areas of Shanakhsa, Marwa, Basne and Kanaru situated in Iraqi territory in the northern sector, which resulted in the following:

1. The killing of a girl named Azir Husayn Salim in the village of Kurus;

2. The killing of a woman and her seven-year-old child in the village of Akurti;

3. The destruction of a truck in the village of Gurgay.

My Government vehemently condemns this conduct on the part of the Iranian side and holds the Iranian Government entirely responsible for the results of its above-mentioned hostile acts, which constitute a clear violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and the principles of good-neighbourliness.

In informing you of this grave aggression committed by the Iranian side against innocent civilian citizens in Iraq, I request you, as prescribed in the provisions and principles of the Charter of the Organization, to take appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such hostile action on the part of Iran in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-31577 2642h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23073
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft are continuing their violations of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 19/20 September 1991 amounted to 23 sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 360 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 1,500 to 7,500 metres.

2. The air activity was centred over Tall'afar, Mosul, Zakho, Amadiyah, Arbil and Dohuk and had the purpose of observation and provocation.

3. At 1144 hours on the same day, one aircraft coming from Saudi airspace at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour penetrated Iraqi airspace to a distance of 15 kilometres.

4. At 2113 hours on the same day, four helicopters were seen hovering over the area to the south of Dohuk at medium altitude.

II

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 20/21 September 1991 amounted to 18 sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations at speeds of 700 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 metres.

2. The air activity was centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Arbil, Zakho, Amadiyah, Rawanduz and Tall'afar and had the purpose of observation and provocation.

3. At 2020 hours on the same day, our visual observation posts to the south of Dohuk sighted four helicopters hovering over the area.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23074
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning Kuwaiti violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to inform you, at 2100 hours local time on 19 September 1991, a warplane coming from the direction of Kuwait violated Iraqi airspace over the area of the Umm Qasr-Safwan road to a depth of 5 kilometres and at a low altitude.

This action is regarded as a violation of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait as set forth in Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the report of the Secretary-General defining the terms of reference of the observation mission in the area.

As I inform you of this violation, I request you, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the United Nations Charter, to take measures to prevent the repetition of such a case in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23075
25 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft are continuing their violations of Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace on 21/22 September 1991 for purposes of observation and provocation by means of 20 sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 750 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,500 to 7,500 metres.

2. The hostile air activity was centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

II

1. United States aircraft have continued to violate Iraqi airspace. Their activity on 22/23 September 1991 amounted to 28 sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and one 4-aircraft formation at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 7,000 metres. They centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Tall'afar and Amadiyah for purposes of observation and provocation.

2. At 1230 hours on the same day, a formation of two F-16 aircraft flew over the Firnas airbase at an altitude of 2,500 metres and at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour.

3. At 1750 hours on the same day, a helicopter was seen hovering over the area to the south of Dohuk.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-31595 2631f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23076
25 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to attach a statement from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mrs. Barbara McDougall, on the situation in Yugoslavia, which is currently before the Security Council. I would be grateful if you would circulate this communication as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, C.C., Q.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada on the situation in Yugoslavia

Canada, among other countries, has asked that the Security Council meet to consider the situation in Yugoslavia.

The situation today in Yugoslavia is precarious. The cease-fire is fragile, and there is still the danger of a conflict degenerating into a full-scale civil war. Hundreds of lives have already been lost, and hundreds of thousands of people have already been displaced. Civil authority at the federal level has effectively collapsed. Every day that passes without negotiation and conciliation increases the prospects of further recourse to bloodshed. Events in that tragic and divided country now pose a direct challenge to the essential purposes for which the United Nations was founded.

The concept of sovereignty is, of course, fundamental to statehood. And the law and practice of decades have argued against any steps or measures which could be construed as intervention in the internal affairs of Member States. It has been on this basis that the Security Council has refrained in other cases from taking action which it is empowered by the Charter to undertake in the event of international conflict. But the concept of sovereignty must respect higher principles. The time has now passed when the wanton destruction of human life is a matter of purely internal consideration.

The situation in Yugoslavia poses a direct threat to international peace and security in the area. The collapse of effective governing authority in Yugoslavia, if it continues, could exacerbate the degree of civil strife and further endanger the peace and security of neighbouring countries. It poses a direct challenge to the principles enshrined in the Charter of Paris and the aspirations of all CSCE participating States for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The parties to the conflict have, to their credit, recognized the wider ramifications of the crisis, and have accepted assistance from other countries aimed at ending the violence, restoring peace and security, and ensuring an equitable and durable solution to the conflict. Neighbouring countries have also shown a high degree of restraint, which has helped to prevent violence from spreading beyond the borders of Yugoslavia.

The European Community, working under the broad auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has been relentless in its efforts to bring about a stable cease-fire and to mediate the conflict. Canada fully supports the indefatigable efforts of the Netherlands EC presidency. We have been proud to participate in the CSCE-mandated EC monitoring mission. We continue to believe that these efforts must be given every possible chance of success.

But, as one broken cease-fire has succeeded another, it has become evident that there is a need for the United Nations to add its weight and authority to that of the CSCE and the EC. It must reiterate and re-emphasize the CSCE declaration that differences within Yugoslavia must be resolved by peaceful negotiation fully consistent with the Helsinki Principles of the CSCE. Territorial gains or changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are unacceptable.

The European approach to this problem can still succeed if this Council acts to place this approach explicitly within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter and expresses the will of the entire international community that violence must cease.

But there is more that can and must be done by this Council, and by the Members of the United Nations. The Council must help persuade the warring parties to stop fighting and to do so without preconditions regarding the future shape of the country. It must call for a return to negotiations involving all of the parties to the conflict. It must also offer its willingness to help in the facilitation of such negotiations. Canada believes that the peace conference on Yugoslavia, under the able chairmanship of Lord Carrington, is the most immediate instrument to achieve a settlement. This draft resolution appropriately invites the Secretary-General to play a role in the peace process. We believe that his efforts could be instrumental in finding a solution, as they have in so many previous crises.

In the present circumstances, it would be madness to permit continued trade in armaments to Yugoslavia, and the draft before you rightly proposes a general and complete embargo on such deliveries.

Canada supports these measures, and we urge the adoption of this draft resolution.

In looking ahead to our hopes at a peaceful resolution of this conflict, it may well be appropriate for the United Nations to act more directly. If the circumstances require the deployment of peace-keepers, Canada will be prepared to do its part.

Let us hope that Security Council action today, and redoubled efforts by the parties to the conflict and the EC, will achieve a settlement to mark a triumph over the narrow forces of a bygone era.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23077
26 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my letter dated 24 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council, I have the honour to communicate to you the following.

Owing to the decision taken by the States members of the Security Council, the delegation of the Republic of Albania did not have the possibility to take the floor at the meeting of the Security Council in the discussion of the agenda item entitled "The situation in Yugoslavia".

In these circumstances, I kindly request that the statement, annexed hereto, of the Chairman of the delegation of the Republic of Albania to the forty-sixth session of the General Assesmbly, H.E. Mr. Muhamet Kapllani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the situation in Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Genc MLLOJA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Albania to the
United Nations

Annex

Statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania on the situation in Yugoslavia

The holding of the Security Council meeting indicates that the Yugoslav crisis is cause for concern not only for Europe, but for the entire international community as well. It is an expression of the responsibility of this community to solve through peaceful means and to avert through the commitment of the United Nations the crisis that threatens peace, security and the construction of a new world order. Experience has shown that lack of stability, even in a single region or country, can develop into a factor of general insecurity.

The Republic of Albania has hailed and supported all the initiatives for a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis. It upholds the view that the use of force to solve the Yugoslav crisis is most dangerous to peace and security. The intervention of the international community to solve the Yugoslav crisis in a peaceful way is not only indispensable for mediation between the opposing parties, but also a right emanating from the Charter of the United Nations and the documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

To resolve the Yugoslav crisis the international community should take account of all the factors that are contributing to the crisis and of the interests of the peoples living in Yugoslavia. Respect for the will of these peoples must lie at the very foundation of its endeavours. Until this principle is recognized in a differentiated and selective manner, there will be no settlement of the Yugoslav crisis, or the solution to it will be short-lived and unstable. In that case it would have unpredictable consequences for our region and Europe.

As a neighbouring country of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Albania is justified in concerning itself with the extremely grave situation in Yugoslavia, all the more so when the question has to do with a direct military threat by Serbia to other parts in Yugoslavia and Kosova with which Albania has joint borders and where there is half the Albanian nation. Resort to force against the Albanians in Yugoslavia would lead to a Serbian-Albanian conflict resulting in a chain reaction and armed conflict fraught with very dangerous and unpredictable consequences to peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

The new realities in Yugoslavia, the inability of the federal structures to discharge their functions, the absence of the political will by the parties to the conflict to find a compromise solution and come to a peaceful dialogue are accompanied by the danger of flare-up of a general armed conflict of unforeseeable consequences. The proclamation of independence by Slovenia and Croatia and the declaration of sovereignty by Kosova, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina show that the structures created during the totalitarian communist rule failed to represent the will of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is

the only country in Europe that has failed to hold free elections at a federal level. After the free elections at the republican level, the ideological conflict was also added to the conflicts that have always been present in Yugoslavia, owing to the violent and artificial unification of peoples with different cultures, history, languages and religions. While the Bolshevik system was overthrown in some republics, in other republics, such as in Serbia, not only did it win in the elections, but grew even more aggressive. Failure to reach a compromise between the national-communist regime on the one hand and the democratic regime on the other impelled such republics as Slovenia and Croatia to seek a break-away from the unitarist State which Serbia sought to create. That is why the European Communities, with their commitment to the defence of peace and democracy in Yugoslavia, continue to be a great hope for putting an end to the conflict in that country. But if it fails, the international community through the United Nations should also take up for discussion the likelihood of using other means and options, which have proved to be effective in other cases when international peace and security have been in serious jeopardy. If the view of the unity of Yugoslavia is insisted upon, then the centrist and unitarist forces, as well as the Army which the Serbs dominate, will be encouraged to step up the use of force and violence to preserve Yugoslavia against the will of its peoples.

What has touched off the reaction of the democratic forces within and without Yugoslavia is the fact that the constitutional order has long been violated. The invasion of Kosova and the efforts to occupy Croatia and Slovenia, the fact that the Army has got out of constitutional control, as well as other facts, are evidence of this violation.

The Republic of Albania holds that the solution of the Yugoslav crisis must have at its own foundation the principle of self-determination of the peoples, achieved only in a peaceful way and through democratic means, in compliance with the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki documents. No act, whatsoever, that tramples upon this principle can be lawful. As developments have shown, such a solution cannot be stable either. In this context, we hold that the implementation of this principle should not exclude any people, who has the right to express itself and decide upon its future in a peaceful and democratic way. The borders established on the basis of the realities and the frame of mind that existed at the beginning of this century can in no way be recipes today for the attainment of the aspirations of any people and nation to live free or united, to set up and live in whatever system of government it wishes.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to draw your attention to the tragic situation of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia. The Albanians in Yugoslavia are the most suppressed and persecuted people in Europe since the Second World War. They are a victim of a policy of genocide at the hands of Serbia, which, by perpetrating violent acts in Kosova, has abused and betrayed the conscience of mankind.

The question of the Albanians is not unknown, for it has been and still is a subject that has been taken up and examined by various European human

rights forums, organizations and bodies, as well as by parliamentarians and Governments of Europe and the United States of America. It has been dwelt upon by the most important institutions, such as the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, and so on.

In Kosova, the Serbian regime, obsessed with the idea of Greater Serbia, is opposed to any democratic process. For 10 years now, the Albanians in Yugoslavia have been facing the most savage brutality against and suppression of any individual and collective freedom and right. As of July 1990, Serbia's policy of occupation was "complemented" with new means of violence and terror. After the Parliament of Kosova legally announced the proclamation of the Republic, independent of Serbia, the latter dissolved that Parliament and the Government, closed down the Albanian radio-television station and banned the newspapers that appeared in the Albanian language. Besides, Albanian workers were sacked by the thousands, and a campaign of Stalinist-type purges against Albanian specialists started in public health, education, etc. This is how violence, unprecedented in the modern history of the States of Europe, is being resorted to in the cultural, political, economic and social fields. This is a policy that combines brutality with Serbian anti-Albanian chauvinism, turning Kosova in the midst of Europe into a collective prison of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia, separating it by a new type of Berlin Wall from half of the Albanian nation that lives in the Republic of Albania. This is a policy that has inflicted serious physical and spiritual wounds on the Albanian people, denying them the right to material progress and cultural and spiritual development, the right to self-government and information in the mother tongue, to medical care and education, depriving the Albanian people of political and civil rights that have been enshrined not only in the international documents to which Yugoslavia is a party, but also in the Yugoslav Constitution still in force. This policy of genocide that jeopardizes the very existence of the Albanian people and threatens the other peoples of Yugoslavia has led to civil war and to the present Yugoslav crisis.

Albania upholds the view that freedom is a birthright of any people. Therefore, this is also a right for the Albanians in Yugoslavia, who are entitled to enjoy the freedom they are demanding. The violence and terror they have been experiencing ever since before the Second World War, the organized terror since 1981 makes the enjoyment of this birthright a must for their historical existence. In view of this tragic experience, on 22 September 1991 the legal representatives of the Albanian people endorsed the resolution on the Republic of Kosova as an independent and sovereign state, with a right to constituent participation in the league of sovereign states or republics in Yugoslavia. This decision of the Parliament of Kosova is fully legitimate for, in the first place, it is based on the free expression of the political will of the citizens and is a great achievement in the further promotion of the democratic processes in the Republic of Kosova.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia have never been, nor are they a minority because they are the third biggest population in Yugoslavia after the Serbs and the Croats. They make up half the Albanian nation. In neither direction can they be considered a minority. The Albanian people wish to enjoy only

what belongs to them, according to the principles of democracy and the conscience of humankind, to enjoy full rights and shoulder the highest responsibility in the community of nations.

The Europe of the great powers that drew up the political map of Europe at the beginning of this century, turning the Albanian question into a tragic question in the Balkans, is obliged historically and morally, especially today when it is on the way to a new democratic Europe, to render its own contribution to a correct solution of this issue; and not only Europe, but also the United States of America, which has become today the symbol of democracy.

The exemption of the Albanians from the talks on the future of the peoples who comprise Yugoslavia is not only an injustice but also a serious stumbling-block to the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis. If initially they were exempted from the federation, now they should not be allowed to be excluded from Europe, too, when it is common knowledge that the Albanians are the third biggest people of Yugoslavia, numbering more than 3 million.

At this lofty forum of the United Nations, where decisions of vital importance have been adopted as to such events, we would like to draw attention to the danger posed by tolerance towards the use of force which is intended to suppress and deny the legitimate will of the peoples.

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Security Council

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S/23078
26 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters concerning Kuwaiti violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait established by Security Council resolution 687 (1991), I wish to inform you of further occurrences of such violations, as follows:

1. At 1205 hours local time on 15 September 1991, a combat aircraft coming from the direction of Kuwait violated Iraqi airspace in the Sahil area and flew at a high altitude over the Umm Qasr area 2 kilometres inside Iraq.

2. At 2035 hours local time on 20 September 1991, two combat aircraft coming from the direction of Kuwait violated Iraqi airspace in the direction of the Umm Qasr area to a depth of 3 kilometres and at a medium altitude.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23079
26 September 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. On 23/24 September 1991, United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace amounted to 32 sorties flown by 16 2-aircraft formations at speeds of 700 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging between 2,000 and 7,500 kilometres. Air activity was concentrated over the areas of Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, northern Zakho, and western Arbil.

2. At 1640 hours on the same day, a two-aircraft formation flew over Faruq airfield at a speed of 500 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 100 metres. The aircraft were F-16s.

3. At 0216 hours on the same day, a warplane coming from Kuwaiti airspace at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 6,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace. The violation occurred 20 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace to the south-west of Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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26 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 12 September 1991, (see annex). The resolution calls on the European Community to take an active interest in the efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem.

I shall be very grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the European Parliament
on 12 September 1991

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the urgent need for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem involving the full implementation of the UN's decisions,

B. having regard also to the European Community's keen interest in restoring international legitimacy and guaranteeing peace, normality and stability in the Middle East,

C. whereas the continued Turkish military occupation of more than 35% of the territory of Cyprus and the systematic attempt at colonization have created, inter alia, approximately 200,000 refugees while the fate of some 2000 Greek Cypriots is still unknown and whereas this serious abnormal international situation is affecting the independent Republic of Cyprus which has an association agreement with the European Community.

D. noting the repeated decisions of the UN and the resolutions of the European Parliament concerning the planned international conference in which the USA and the Soviet Union are seeking to take part,

1. Considers that the lack of involvement of the European Community in finding a solution to the Cyprus question is incomprehensible;

2. Calls on the European Council and the Council of Ministers to take the necessary steps to ensure that the European Community takes part in the conference which is of major importance for the whole of Europe;

3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the competent bodies of the European Communities for its early and effective implementation.

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25 September 1991

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF COTE D'IVOIRE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 25 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations stating that Mr. Patrice Koffi Anoh has been appointed deputy representative of Côte d'Ivoire on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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